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Select Poetry.

WATCH, MOTHER.

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed, and hall;
Never count the moments lost,
Never count the time it costs,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never care the question ask—
"Why to me the weary task?"
The same little hand may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue,
Prattling, eloquent, and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken,
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you,
Wholesome lessons now impart.
Keep, O! keep that young heart true.
Extracting every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you may then see
Ripen for eternity.

Interesting Miscellany.

The Quaker's Corn Crib.

A man had been in the habit of stealing corn from his neighbor, who was a Quaker. Every night he would go softly to the crib, and fill his bag with the ears which the good old Quaker's toil had placed there. Every morning the old gentleman observed a diminution of his corn pile. This was very annoying, and must be stopped—but how? Many an one would have said, "Take a gun, conceal yourself, wait till he comes, and fire."—Others would have said, "Catch the villain, and have him sent to jail."

But the Quaker was not prepared to enter into any such measures. He wanted to punish the offender and at the same time bring about his *reformation*, if *possible*. So he fixed a sort of trap close to the hole through which the man would thrust his arm in getting the corn.

The wicked neighbor proceeded on his unholy errand at the hour of midnight, with bag in hand. Unsuspectingly he thrust his hand into the crib to seize an ear, when, lo! he was unable to withdraw it! In vain he tugged and pulled, and sweated, and alternately cried and cursed. His hand was fast, and every effort to release it only made it the more secure. After a time the tumult in his breast measurably subsided. He gave over his useless struggles, and began to look around him. All was silence and repose. Good men were sleeping comfortably in their beds, while he was compelled to keep a dreary, disgraceful watch through the remainder of that long and tedious night, his hand in constant pain from the pressure of the cramp which held it. His tired limbs, compelled to sustain his weary body, would fain have sunk beneath him, and his heavy eyes would have closed in slumber, but no! there was no rest, no sleep for him. There he must stand and watch the progress of the night, and at once desire and dread the return of the morning. Morning came at last, and the Quaker looked out of his window and found that he had "caught the man."

What was to be done? Some would say, "Go out and give him a good cowhiding just as he stands, and then release him; that'll cure him." But not so said the Quaker.—Such a course would have sent the man away embittered, and muttering curses of revenge. The good old man hurried on his clothes, and started at once to the relief and punishment of his prisoner.

"Good morning, friend," said he, as he came in speaking distance. "How does thee do?"

The poor culprit made no answer, but burst into tears.

"O fie!" said the Quaker, as he proceeded to release him.

"I'm sorry that thee has got thy hand fast. Thee put it in the wrong place, or it would not have been so."

The man looked crest-fallen, and begging forgiveness, hastily turned to make his retreat.

"Stay," said his persecutor, for he was now becoming such to the offender, who could have received a blow with a much better grace than the kind words that were falling from the Quaker's lips. "Stay, friend, thy bag is not filled. Thee needs corn, or thee would not have taken so much pains to get it.—Come, let us fill it." And the poor fellow was obliged to stand and hold the bag while the old man filled it, interspersing the exercises with the pleasantest conversation imaginable, all of which were alike daggers in the heart of his chagrined and mortified victim.

The bag was filled and the string tied, and the sufferer hoped soon to be out of the presence of his tormentor, but again his purpose was thwarted.

"Stay," said the Quaker, as the man was about to hurry off, having uttered once more his apologies and thanks. "Stay, Ruth has breakfast ere this; thee must not think of going without breakfast; come, Ruth is calling."

This was almost unendurable. This was "heaping coals" with a vengeance. In vain the mortified neighbor begged to be excused. In vain he pleaded to be released from what would be to him a punishment ten times more severe than stripes and imprisonment. The Quaker was inexorable, and he was obliged to yield. Breakfast over, "Now," said the old Quaker, as he helped the victim shoulder the bag, "If thee needs any more corn, come in the day-time and thee shall have it."

With what shame and remorse did that guilty man turn from the dwelling of the pious Quaker! Everybody is ready to say that he never again troubled the Quaker's corn-crib. I have something still better than that to tell you. He at once repented and reformed, and my informant tells me that he afterwards heard him relate, in an experience meeting, the substance of the story I have related, and he attributed his conversion, under God's blessing, to the course the Quaker had pursued, to arrest him in his downward course.

Who Marry and Have Children in the United States.

More than four-sevenths of the marriages in Massachusetts are among the foreign born. Why is it? For the most simple of reasons—the foreign born can afford to get married, and the native born cannot; and this must be, so long as our extravagant modes of life continue. In social life there never was a people tending to deeper and more destructive social corruption—and that is most evident from the records of all the courts, and the columns of all the newspapers, than Americans. Our fathers used to tell of the profligacy of Paris, their children tell of the mysteries of New York—a city not far behind any in Europe. And making proper allowances for size, how far is New York ahead of our other cities and towns? Once was a time when a wife was a "help meet;" now in a thousand of cases you can change the "meet" to "eat," and make it read more truthfully. We boast of our system of education; we have female high schools, female colleges, female medical schools, and female heavens. Our girls are refined, learned, wise; they can sing, dance, play pianos, paint, talk French and Italian, and all the soft languages, write poetry, and love like Venuses. They are ready to be courted at ten years, and can be taken from school and married at fifteen, and divorced at twenty.—They make splendid shows on bridal tours, can coquette and flirt at the watering places, and shine like angels at winter parties. But heaven be kind to the poor wretch that marries in the fashionable circles. What are they at washing floors? Oh, we forgot, nobody has bare floors now—vulgar that would be! What are they at making bread and boiling beef? Why how thoughtless we are—to be sure they will board or have servants. What are they at *mending old clothes*? But there we are again; the fashions change so often that nobody has old clothes but the rag man and the paper makers now!—What are they at washing babies' faces and pinning up their trowsers. And here is our intolerable stupidity once more; having children is left to the Irish! What lady thinks of *having* nasty children about her now, or if she is so unfortunate, don't she put them to wet nurses to begin with, and boarding schools afterwards? We repeat, we have come to a point, where young men hesitate and grow old before they can decide whether they can marry, and afterwards keep clear of bankruptcy and crime. What is the consequence? There are more persons living a single life—are there more leading a virtuous life? It is time for mothers to know that the extravagance they encourage is destructive of the virtue of their children; that all the foolish expenditures making to rush their daughters to matrimony, are, instead of answering that end, tending to destroy the institution of marriage altogether.

DESTROY YOUR WEEDS.—It is a curious sight to see farmers fighting weeds all through the spring and summer, and then letting all that escape go to seed and spread their mischief throughout the fall!

Look at any of our cornfields or potato patches in September, and lo! what a choice assortment of pig-weeds, beggar-lice, and other of the weed tribe, flaunt their seed-pods to the breeze, ready for any amount of mischief in the spring!

Even our gardens, wherein, if anywhere an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, are usually left to mature a wilderness of weeds every season, and not a blow struck to remedy the matter, when blows would be worth striking.

It is true, some very prudent proprietor may spend an hour or two in pulling up dock or burdocks, but instead of exterminating them by fire and faggot, he throws them into the highway, where hoof and wheel thresh them out, and the first wind or rain is sure to scatter them broadcast over all the region round; and so next year he has all his work to do over again.

Now, we hold that no good farmer or gardener will ever let a weed go to seed upon his domain. Have them out!—hoe them out—out with them at any cost! The barnyard and muck heap will be glad of them; and when secured green, they are worth their weight in any kind of manure, hardly excepting guano. But when the seeds are ripe, then nothing but fire should be their portion.

There is an old story of a race of beings who were doomed as a punishment, to pour water in a seive till it should be full. Let each farmer see to it, that the seive through which daily meal comes has no tares in its bottom.—*Life Illustrated.*

A MOONLIGHT SCENE.—The following is certainly the most touching moonlight scene we have ever read:

"After whirling for some time in the ecstatic waltz, Caroline and myself stepped out unobserved on to the balcony, to enjoy a few moments of solitude so precious to lovers. It was a glorious night! The air was cool and refreshing. As I gazed on the beautiful being at my side, I thought I never saw her look so lovely. The full moon cast her bright rays over her whole person, giving her an almost angelic appearance, imparting to her flowing curls a still more golden hue. One of her soft, fair hands rested in mine, and ever and anon she met my ardent gaze with one of pure love. Suddenly a change came over her soft features; her full, red lip trembled as if with suppressed lashes; the muscles of her faultless mouth became convulsed; she gasped for breath; and, snatching her hand from the soft pressure of my own, she turned suddenly away, buried her face in her fine cambric handkerchief, and—*sneezed!*

☞A wife full of truth innocence and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next his heart.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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The Varieties and Culture of Sheep.

There are acres upon acres of land in Pennsylvania admirably fitted for raising sheep, and the wool produce is one of the great staples of our State. There are few animals more useful to man for food and raiment, and any information regarding their improvement, or the means to prevent deterioration, deserves the deepest attention. In that valuable publication, *The Plough, Loom and Anvil*, Dr. Brown, of our city, is quoted as dividing sheep into the wool bearing, and the hair bearing. The structure of the fibre of the wool on the former, appears to be essentially different from that of the hairy substance on the latter, when both are viewed through a powerful microscope. These are distinct species and should be kept so. Yet no attention has been paid to this fact, and the races have become so crossed and confounded, that the same sheep bears a fleece of both descriptions on different parts of its body, which are incapable of such a separation as ought to take place. The importance of keeping these two sorts of wool apart will appear, when it is understood, that after being wrought into cloth, the texture of each is quite different. On the hair-bearing sheep we find a plant-like appurtenance growing out of the skin, elliptical and hollow. When severed by a sharp instrument the section presents about the appearance of an italic *o*, having the longer diameter one-third longer than the shorter, and having a central canal from one end to the other, through which the coloring matter flows. It is made up of a great number of fibres, running longitudinally, and held together by a cortex or bark. The fibres are so disposed around an open central canal, that two sides, the opposites of each other, have more of them than the intervening sides, giving to hair the shape of a flattened tube. The cortex or bark is not continuous, but made up of scales, the end of each scale projecting a little beyond that above it; and the termini of those scales are not pointed but round; and they lie closely to the body of the hair, so as to produce little roughness, and to offer no obstruction when one hair is drawn or shoved over another.—That is, there are no sharp, beardlike points to catch and hold fast to another object.—This, we shall see by and by, is the reason why hair, however fine, will not mat—cannot be wrought into fulled cloth. If you press it together it will not stay pressed; there is nothing to hold it.

On the wool-bearing sheep, we find also a plant-like appurtenance, having its root in the skin, and so much like that of the hair-bearing sheep, that the unaided eye cannot detect a specific difference. On applying a microscope of high power, it is found to be about twice as much flattened, to have no centre canal, to be made up like the other of a great number of fibres, so arranged as to produce the flattened form of an italic *o*, a little longer and narrower than the printer would make it, and to be covered with cortical scales. These scales are entirely unlike those of hair. Each scale pointed instead of being round at the end, and instead of lying flat on the body of the hair, the point turns outward, so that every portion of fibre of wool is thoroughly bearded. If one portion of it comes in contact with another, a separation cannot easily be effected. The peculiar shape and position of these cortical scales afford the reason why wool can be matted, or worked into fulled cloth, while hair cannot. Now for an example of the nature of these two varieties. One buys a piece of flannel. It is washed, but it does not shrink. It is worn and washed alternately; it becomes thin, but still does not shrink. The garment preserves its shape and is, if anything, more pleasant than at first, having a soft silky coat. That flannel was made of the hair variety. At another time you purchase a piece of flannel, and the consequence of washing and wearing is directly the opposite. It shrinks, but evenly, grows thick and almost impervious to perspiration and unfit for use. The laundress must not be blamed; it was made of wool without any hair, the nature of which is to shrink. Try still another piece of flannel. It will shrink much, but unevenly, some portions more than others. Spread it on a table; parts of it will touch it, while other parts will rise more or less above the surface. One might as well straighten a natural curl of hair by the hammer, as to make this fabric lie smooth and even. This flannel was manufactured from the fleece of sheep in whose veins the blood of the wool and hair-bearing races had been improperly mingled. The effect is injurious. The two should be kept entirely distinct, and then the quality of the fabric will be uniform and to be depended on. Each sort of wool has its peculiar value; but the combination of the two having a nature so opposed, can rarely if ever be anything but hurtful.

Dr. Brown concludes, from an immense collation of facts, that the hair-bearing—which may be also called the flannel producing sheep—will flourish best in island or coast localities, or such as are subjected to the influences of sea breezes. This, of course, is characteristic of our whole Atlantic coast from the British to the Mexican territories.—His second inference is, that an inland, hilly, rolling country, with a tolerably dry atmosphere, is most favorably to the wool-bearing or the fulled cloth-producing sheep. He is of opinion, that with the exception of the Atlantic strip, and some other oceanic regions, the United States is the best country in the world for the production of fine wool and fabric. Dr. Brown supposes that a large proportion of the sheep among us are mongrels or hybrids, producing a mixture of wool and hair. It is exceedingly important, however, to separate the two kinds, and to breed none but the pure blood of one sort or the other.

We have in the United States 180,528,000 acres of unimproved lands; and yet the little territory of Austria, which Mr. Webster told Hulseman was so small a patch on the map of the world as hardly to be discernible, possesses a good many more sheep than we do, numbering in that diminutive country about seventeen millions; whereas, we can only boast of fourteen millions. Of the product of those seventeen millions, Austria exports annually to the value of twenty-five millions of florins, retaining for her own use eight millions worth. On the contrary, the product of our sheep is annually but 52,576,959 pounds, leaving a deficit of 18,345,970 pounds to be imported from abroad for the supply of our own manufactures. How desirable is it on account of their meat, now selling at eighteen cents a pound, as well as for their fleece, that our hills and valleys should be enlivened by these beautiful and valuable creatures, without which a landscape cannot deserve the name of picturesque! But our countrymen appear to be about as backward in their study of public economy as they are in their taste in painting.

The Patch on Marcy's Breeches.

Harper's Weekly relates the following anecdotes of Mr. Marcy:

"While he was Governor of this State, he was visiting Newburgh on some public occasion, and with a party of gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, was at Orange Hotel. Good humor was prevailing, and one story suggested another. The Governor always enjoyed a story, and could tell one with excellent effect. A Whig lawyer was present, and the Governor recognizing him, said:

"Ah, yes; I'll tell you a good story of Spooner. The other day he came up to Albany on his way to the Whig Convention at Utica, and so he took it in his way to call on me to get a pardon for a convict at Sing Sing. I heard the case, examined the documents, and being satisfied that all was right, agreed to grant the request. Spooner handed me the paper to endorse and I wrote: "Let pardon be granted, W. L. Marcy;" when Spooner cried out, 'Hold, hold, Governor, that's the wrong paper!' And sure enough it was a *Whig speech he was going to make at Utica*, abusing me the worst possible way. But I had granted pardon in advance, and I suppose he committed the offence afterwards."

The story was received with great applause, and Spooner being looked to for a response, instantly went on with the following, which for an extempore story, certainly is capital:

"Yes, gentlemen, yes I did. And when the Convention was over we went to Niagara Falls, and as we were dragging on by stage over miserable corduroy roads, banging our heads against the top of the coach, and then coming down as if it were to go through the bottom, the stage came to a dead halt; the driver dismounted, opened the door, and requested us all to descend. We did so, supposing some accident had occurred. When we were all out, standing on the ends of the logs of which the road was made, the driver took off his hat and said: "Gentlemen we always stop here out of respect to the Governor; this is the identical spot where Gov. Marcy *tore his pantaloons!*

The story was heard with great jollification, in which no one joined more heartily than the Governor himself.

The *pantaloon* incident deserves to be recorded in every history of this great man.—He was sent out to hold special sessions of Court to try the Anti-Masonic parties charged with murder. He was to receive a salary and his expenses. With that nice regard for details that belonged to his sterling character, he kept a minute account of all his expenditures, and handed in the list on his return, without thinking it necessary or proper to revise and strike out those items of a private nature, which other men, less scrupulous in greater matters, might have carefully suppressed. There stood the tailor's bill for mending. The political foes of the Judge, when he came to be candidate for Governor, found it, and paraded it before the world in the newspapers, and making an effigy of Mr. Marcy suspended it in the streets of Albany, with a great patch on the pantaloons, and the tailor's charge on top of that.

But an observant people saw through the patch and the charge into the heart of an honest man, and in that very deed of his, they *recognized a frankness* and transparency of character that commended him to their warm approbation. It is not probable that the pantaloon charge lost for him a single vote, while it is doubtless true that it made for him a multitude of friends. He was never ashamed of it, and never had reason to be.

☞The last dodge to sell ready made clothing has been introduced by some of the Boston dealers. They place in the coat pocket an old portmonnaie stuffed with paper; a customer comes along inquiring for a vestment. The dealer, if he judges his customer to be of the right stripe, after essaying several coats, at last says: "Here is a coat made for a gentleman—he wore it one day and sent it back—it was too small for him—try it on.—Ah! it fits first rate—like if it was made for you. It is well made—buttons sewed on—strong pockets." The customer puts his hands into the pockets to try them, when his fingers come in contact with the pocket book. His imagination is kindled with the idea of appropriating the supposed treasure. "How much did you say the coat was?" he eagerly asks. The dealer names a good price. "It suits me—I'll take it," is the quick reply.—The money is paid—the self duped customer walks off hurriedly with his supposed prize—not stopping to hear the suppressed shuckle of the dealer as he looked after him out of the corner of his eye. A method of securing sales, which savors strongly of rascality and the drop game.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF CONGRESS.—The recent elections for Congress give the following political complexion to the House: Democrats, 110; Republicans, 91; Americans, 8; vacancies, 2. Four States are yet to elect; but making allowances for accidents, the following is likely to prove to be the true state of parties in the House in full Congress:—Democrats, 125; Republicans, 91; Americans, 16; vacancies, 2. The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting majority. As the case now stands—allowing no change in the four States where elections are held—the Democrats will have a majority of *sixteen* in the next House.

Shall we have more Capital in Farming?

It is surprising to see how little faith farmers in the East have in the productiveness of their own business, and how much more ready they are to invest capital in the enterprises of others, than in their own. If a new bank wants capital, they are ready to furnish any surplus they may have for the stock. If a new manufacturing company is started, they are ready to furnish the money. If a railroad is chartered, or new bonds are issued, they are ready to purchase. Very many farmers are conscious that they do not get their 6 per cent. from the capital they have already invested in their business, and they jump at once to the conclusion that every other business that pays 6 per cent. is better than their own.

They do not consider that the productiveness of capital depends much more upon the skill with which it is invested than upon the particular business to which it is devoted. In a business so necessary as tilling the soil, capital well laid out must be uniformly productive, and pay a good interest with more certainty than any other business. There never comes a time when their crops are not saleable, rarely a time when they are not in brisk demand. There never has yet been a season in which all crops proved a failure. The farmer has always something to sell, if he manages wisely...

There is much more difference in the productiveness of one farmer's capital, and that of another than there is between farming capital and that which is invested in other pursuits. Some tillers of the soil in this country make 12 per cent., and show it by their accounts. Others do not make 3 per cent., and show it in their slip-shod farming, broken fences, and slovenly housekeeping.

The trouble with this latter class is that they have not invested their capital in the right place. They put it all into the soil, buying four or five times as much as they work, leaving the larger part of their capital virtually sunk, where it does not yield them a cent of profit. They have nothing left for working the soil, have poor tools, poor stock, poor labor, and make a poor business. We were recently conversing with a farmer who had a farm of a hundred acres—run down, but easily worked, where capital could be employed to good advantage. He had capital enough to make it highly productive, bank stock, notes of hand, and real estate to a large amount. Yet he was not employing labor to the amount of a hundred dollars a year.—Two cows only were kept where a dozen might have been pastured in plenty, if he would but put the soil in good condition. His two thousand dollars invested in his farm did not probably pay him two per cent. because he was too close-fisted to invest capital enough in manure and labor to make his acres profitable. All over England they spend near as much money in working the soil as will here purchase it. From thirty to forty dollars is a common expenditure for each acre under the plow. A large crop, secured by high manuring and great care, is found to pay better profit on the cost of production, than poor crops raised by skinning.

We believe there is now in the hands of farmers, and within their reach, all the capital that is needed to make their farms highly productive, and pay a good interest. It should be invested in more labor, better tools, more manure, and a more thorough working of the soil. Few of the farmers in the North and East emply half the labor they could use to advantage. They seem to distrust their own ability to direct labor, or fear that it will not bring a profitable return. They are penny wise and pound foolish. They have a hungry market at their doors, and every farm product brings a good price. If there is a profit in the sale, why not raise more and sell more? Expand your business, as a merchant or manufacturer would do under like circumstances.—*Lancaster Republican.*

CHICKENS DRESSED AS TERRAPINS.—Boil a fine, large, tender chicken; when done, and while yet warm, cut it from the bones into small pieces, as for chicken salad; put it into a stew-pan with one gill of boiling water; then stir together, until perfectly smooth, one quarter of a pound of butter, one teaspoonfull of flower, and the yolk of one egg; which add to the chicken, half at a time, stirring all well together; then season with salt and pepper. After letting it simmer about ten minutes, add half a gill of Medeira wine, and send to the table hot.

HOW TO COOK CABBAGE.—Chop the half of an ordinary head very fine, put in the spider or saucepan, add two-thirds of a teacup of water, a table-spoonful of lard, and a half a tea-spoonful of salt; cover and cook it from one hour and a half to two hours, giving it now and then a stirring. Then add two-thirds of a teacup of good vinegar, some pepper and salt sufficient to season it to taste. Let it be on the fire five minutes and serve up.

CORN PUDDING.—Cooks, attention! Take four ears of green corn, boil them till half done, cut off the corn as fine as convenient, mix it with two heaping spoonfulls of flour, one pint of sweet milk, salt and pepper to season, bake it well, and you will have the most ecstatic dish ever invented.

COLD FRIED CHICKEN.—Cut the chicken into quarters, and take off the skin; rub it with an egg beaten up, and cover it with grated bread, seasoned with pepper, salt, and chopped parsley; fry it in butter, thicken a little brown gravy with flour and butter, and add a little Cayenne pickle, and mushroom catsup.

CURE FOR BURNS, BRUISES, &c.—Having seen in your valuable paper, many good recipes, I take the liberty to send you an infallible cure for burns, cuts and bruises—*Tincture of Arnica.* I consider it the best for burns. It takes the fire out without leaving a blister; and the best remedy for cuts and bruises known. I have tried it and know it to be good. E. H.—[It is also commended to us as a remedy for the tooth-ache. Apply a few drops, on a little cotton, to the decayed tooth and inflamed gums.—*Ed. Tel.*

How to Avoid a Bad Husband.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the thing she possesseth.

2. Never marry a fop, or one who struts about dandy-like, in his silk gloves and ruffles, with silver cane, and rings on his fingers. Beware! there is a trap.

3. Never marry a niggard, close fisted, mean, sordid wretch, who saves every penny or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.

4. Never marry a stranger, or one whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump right into the fire, with their eyes wide open.

5. Never marry a mope or drone, one who drawls and draggles through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their own course.

6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean man.

7. Never on any account marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God. Such a man can never make a good husband.

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper, a very demon.

10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

MATRIMONIAL OSTENTATION.—The latest matrimonial 'touch' is to advertise the name of the bridesmaid and groomsman, together with those of the bride and groom. The example has been set in New York by the announcement of the marriage of 'Collin M. Ignersoll, M. C., of New Haven, to Julia Helen, daughter of the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, of Prattsville.' The publication states—"The parties were accompanied to the altar by Miss Townsend, of New York city, and His Excellency Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, our New Minister to Russia." About eighty years ago, marriages in Philadelphia were announced thus: "Mr. David Franks, merchant, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Dolly Jones, a handsome young lady with a large fortune." Fashions change in regard to matrimonial annunciations and matrimonial fashions. It is becoming very popular for the clergyman who officiates at a marriage among 'the quality,' now-a-days, to be 'assisted' by another clergyman.—What the assistant does, we know not; probably he holds the strings whilst his associate 'ties the knot.' It is also becoming fashionable to have two, four, and even six bridesmaids and groomsmen. In time, we will probably see marriage announcements thus:

MARRIED:—On the 17th inst., at Codfish Hall, the splendid mansion of the Hon. Peter Drysalter, by the Right Rev. Bishop Pusey, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Pompous, the Hon. Peter Thinlegs, a descendant of the ancient family of Thinglegs, to the beautiful Alice Clara Amanda Flirt, a young lady possessing amiable manners and a hundred thousand dollars. The parties were attended to the altar by Augustus Addlepate, Esq., Frederick Nincum, Esq., Mortimer Moustache, Esq., Miss Julia Silly, Miss Kate Tidler, and Miss Minnie Company. Philadelphia Nichts Kumerous, a young daughter of Count Leopold Nichts Kumerous, of the Austrian Empire. Eight hundred and sixty-invitations were issued.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

RATES OF INTEREST IN MINNESOTA AND ELSEWHERE.—The Sabbath evening meeting at the Methodist church is a famous resort for the young people, including the girls. The church don't always take them all in, and some of the "boys" have to stand under the window outside. Old Deacon Day is an excellent man in his way. He is a "money-lender" and "land-shark," and has an excellent faculty of getting "olfired big rates." Well, the old man was down for a prayer the other night. The "brethren" were putting in the tallest kind of "amens," and the old man getting on a powerful unction, when, lifting up his voice like a western thunder, he roared out: "Oh, Lord, give us *greater interest* in heaven." A young rascal outside, under the promptings of the moment, in reply, sung out at the very top of his voice: "Hold on, old man! You're in for five per cent. a month *down here*, and in God's name, don't cry out for anything worse *up there!*" The deacon didn't rise any higher on that occasion.—*St. Anthony Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser.*

HORSE TALK.—The New York *Spirit of the Times* gives the following characteristics of a good horse:—1. His eyes, even when seen in the stable, are perfectly clear and transparent, and the pupils or apples of the eyes are alike in color and size. 2. On being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows. If, on the contrary he should give vent to a dry, husky, short cough, beware of him. His wind is unsound. 3. His legs are smooth and "clean." If you find bunches or puffs, of a different size, though he may not be lame, disease lurks there. 4. If broad and full between the eyes, he is susceptible of being trained to almost anything. 5. If some white or particolored, he is docile and gentle.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword, at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance, near Malabar, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zelotes was crucified in Persia.

St Matthias was stoned and then beheaded.

OYSTER CORN CAKES.—To one quart of green corn, rasped with a coarse grater, add two teacups full of new milk and one of flour—mix well together, and add two eggs well beat up; season with salt and peper, and bake upon a griddle.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 26, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

THANKS.—Those of our friends who made it convenient to give us a "lift" during Court weeks, and before and since, have our thanks. Those yet to call will be kindly received. Don't be backward, friends.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Our friends in different parts of the county, are daily sending in the names of good and true men to be booked as subscribers to the *Globe*. We notice among the number several who have but lately deserted the opposition ranks. We still have room for more of the same sort.—Only $1 50 per annum.

Daniel Houtz and the Three Mill Tax.

We learn that the opposition are endeavoring to make capital for their candidates by *falsely* representing DANIEL HOUTZ, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, as being favorable to the repeal of "the three mill tax." Where Houtz's opinions are known, such falsehoods have the effect of making him friends among the opposition ranks. We are authorized to say that DANIEL HOUTZ is unqualifiedly *opposed* to the repeal of the three mill tax.

☞WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We see that the officers of the Agricultural Society, or those having the appointment of committees to report on articles to be exhibited at the Fair, have *again* omitted the appointment of a committee on Printing. True, premiums *are offered for the best specimens*, but who are to examine and award premiums? In our opinion, it is about as important to the people to have printing well done, as it is to have a handsome boquet, or a neat hearth rug. The absence of a Committee on Printing may be an accidental over-sight of "the powers that be;" if so, it is not too late to do the printers of the county justice by appointing said committee.

JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED AND EMBELLISHED COUNTY MAP OF THE REPUBLICS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. J. A. MOORE is now canvassing this county with this new and beautiful map. It is large, and decidedly the best published, as it exhibits the whole of North America south of the 50th parallel of latitude—embracing the Canadas, the United States and Territories, Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, the West India Islands, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and part of South America. Also a superior Map of the *World*. It is on a scale larger by 10 miles to the inch than the largest Map of the same territory ever published, and 13 miles to the inch larger than Monk's or the Map of "Our Country." It occupies a sheet 72 by 80 inches: larger than Sherman & Smith's mammoth Map of the Old States (now Colton's), and covering about four times as much of the Earth's surface as that work. It is 1,500 square inches larger than Colton's, Monk's, or Mitchell's Map, and gives a geographical delineation of the Countries it embraces with an accuracy and fullness of detail altogether beyond the reach of any other Map. Although there are some Two Thousand counties in the United States and Territories, each county is named and colored on the face of the map. Of course it contains all the railroads (both the finished and the finishing); and, in the Southern and Western States, nearly all the railroad stations!

☞"UNION COUNTY TICKET" heads the opposition ticket in the *American*, and also the opposition ticket in the *Journal*. The *American's* ticket has Col. S. S. Wharton, for Assembly; the *Journal's* ticket has Levi Evans for Assembly. Reader, you ask what such a "union" of the opposition means?—It's a trick of the enemy—both candidates have been dyed in the wool of Know Nothingism, and baptized in the river of Abolitionism. Either will step upon any platform the desperate leaders of the opposition may dictate for them. Both will be kept in the field as long as there is a possible chance of distracting the Democratic party by holding out the idea that Houtz is not the man for the times. But where is there a Democrat, an honest voter of either party, who will not admit that Houtz is just the kind of man to make an honorable, straight-forward, Representative of the people?

Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society held in the Court House on Monday evening, 10th inst., the time and place for holding the next annual Fair were fixed at Huntingdon, on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of October next.

Hon. Jona. McWilliams, T. H. Cremer, Esq., and Gen. G. W. Speer were chosen electors to represent this Society in the election of Trustees for the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, on the 2nd day of September.

The premium list suggested at the last meeting was adopted after certain alterations and additions were made, which will appear in the list. Resolutions were passed to the effect that no kind of grain in less quantities than a half bushel should be considered in competition; that domestic manufactures be divided into three classes, viz: 1st, Eatables; 2nd, Wearing Apparel, and 3rd, Fancy Needle and Ornamental work; that "no article or product shall be excluded, if offered for exhibition by a member of the Society, but premiums shall be awarded only to manufacturers or producers, or their immediate agents," and that the executive committee be directed to "take the necessary measures in order to prevent promiscuous riding and driving on the fair ground."

At a meeting of the Executive committee, held on the 11th inst., Messrs. R. B. Petriken, J. C. Watson, J. Simpson Africa, Jacob Miller, (creek) and Dr. R. A. Miller were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, and a resolution passed to the effect "that said committee shall have authority to make all necessary contracts in order to complete the arrangements for the annual Fair; to audit all bills of their contracting, and to draw orders on the Treasurer for payment of the same."

Committees were also appointed by them for the purpose of awarding premiums on the different articles and productions to be offered for exhibition, together with the list of premiums altered and amended as agreed on; also a discretionary committee, and a committee to solicit subscriptions.

The Chinese War.

The present war between China and England is one of much moment to the world in more respects than one. The Chinese form a vast and powerful empire, whose exclusive policy has shut out the civilized world from a full participation in the vast advantages of a free commerce with her millions of inhabitants—an exclusiveness which, in this age of the world, no nation in justified in pursuing. Whatever the origin of the quarrel between England and China may have been; no matter whether the Anglo-Saxons or the Celestials *are in the wrong*, the results of the present war must redound to the advantage of civilized Europe, in the end. The policy of England has always been, in all her foreign wars, to make the nations with which she has quarreled pay the expenses, and she will not neglect this idea in the present contest. If, as we have no doubt will be the case, England succeeds in opening the ports of China to the world by the present war, that country will confer blessings and benefits upon Europe and America, and upon the Celestials themselves.

We confess that our sympathies are with England in the present contest, and we believe that our citizens generally wish her success. Nor can the result be a doubtful one, when the two nations are so circumstanced as are the belligerant powers now engaged in China. England, with her immense naval force, must ultimately succeed, and if she does, will dictate her own terms when peace is restored.

Nor will these results be lost upon another country whose policy has been as exclusive and unreasonable as that of China herself.—We mean Japan. This latter country, it is true, has, to some limited extent, granted a few commercial privileges, to a few powers, by late treaty stipulations, of little or no practical value; but should England succeed in her present designs with China, it will not be long before she will compel compliance with her wishes, on the part of Japan, in which she will be seconded by every other commercial country on the globe.

BOUGHT! BOUGHT! SOLD! SOLD!—If we were to believe half we hear of persons being "sold," and "bought," we would be compelled to come to the conclusion that a few *very influential* politicians have not been thought worth buying at any price.

SHAMEFUL—the practice of scalding dogs. Those guilty of such an act should remember that the world will never accuse them of possessing those qualities which always govern the conduct of a person of humane feelings.

☞MORTALITY AMONG U. S. SENATORS.—Out of the fifty-nine members of the Senate during the last Congress, no less than five have already passed away, viz: Messrs. Clayton of Delaware; Bell, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Mississippi; Butler, of South Carolina; and Rusk, of Texas.

☞LOOK OUT!—A number of counterfeit $5 bills on the York Bank, Pennsylvania, are in circulation at Harrisburg, and will doubtless soon find their way up here.—They are said to be well executed, and liable to deceive even experienced judges of bank paper.

☞A tannery is about being erected in Kidder township, Carbon county, Pa., which will be one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. The main building will be between six and seven hundred feet long and fifty wide, calculated to tan 35,000 hides in a year—more, it is said, than any other tannery in the United States. An engine of ninety horse power will be put up.

☞In Chicago, last week, a fellow named Reed was arrested, charged with passing two $10 counterfeit notes. The charge was fully proved, that he had stolen the bills from a comrade, thus showing that he supposed them to be good; and it was no larceny, as the law does not consider counterfeit bills property. So the thief and 'shaver" got free, while his comrade is held for having the bills in the first instance.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new and dangerous counterfeit, of the denomination of $20, on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., has been put in circulation. It is well executed and calculated to deceive.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

William F. Packer is above the ordinary size; his robust frame, with rounded contour; his fair complexion, tinged with the rosy hues of a healthy and vigorous circulation; his capacious forehead, indicating great intellectual power; his intelligent countenance and agreeable manners render his personal appearance at once prepossessing and commanding. In 1846 he was duly elected a member of the House of Representatives from the District composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton and Potter; but by a mistake in carrying out the returns of one of the townships in Clinton county, his opponent was returned as elected, and actually served during the whole of the session, before the mistake was discovered. In 1847, the people of his District appeared to be determined to manifest their views by a vote so decisive as not to be mistaken or defeated, and he was accordingly elected to the House of Representatives by a majority exceeding fifteen hundred over his competitor. Although this was his first appearance as a member of a legislative body, his knowledge of the public interests, his acquaintance with parliamentary rules, and his business capacity were so universally known and acknowledged, that he was at once chosen by his fellow members to preside over their deliberations as Speaker of the House. The selection of a *new member* to a post of such great responsibility, and requiring such varied and extensive abilities, may be regarded as a high honor, in which Gen. Packer stands as the sole recipient in his native State. Such a recognition of pre-eminent abilities, is of rare occurrence everywhere; and it is believed never occurred before in Pennsylvania. In 1848, he was re-elected to the House. The brilliant achievements of a brave and successful General, who was a candidate for the Presidency, had produced disastrous results to the Democratic party throughout the Union, and had given the Whigs a large majority in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and reduced the Democratic members in the House to a bare equality in numbers with their opponents. Notwithstanding this circumstance, and although every member was in attendance at the organization of the House, Gen. Packer was again elected Speaker of that body. Considering his known attachment to Democratic principles, his great influence and continual activity as a writer and as a public speaker in sustaining the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, his second elevation to the Speaker's chair must be regarded as an honorable and magnanimous tribute to his talents and integrity, and to the impartiality and ability with which he had discharged the high duties of the office at the previous session. This compliment was in fact richly merited. General Packer possesses a mind well stored with useful knowledge. Although self-taught his education has not been neglected. He is familiar with the current literature, and with the teachings of history and philosophy. Although not a member of the legal profession he is a much better lawyer than many who belong to it. His thorough acquaintance with legal principles, and with constitutional and parliamentary law, eminently qualified him for the duties of the chair. And so satisfactory were his decisions upon many difficult questions which arose during his two official terms as Speaker, that they have been in no instance reversed by the House. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, an appeal was never taken from any decision pronounced by General Packer as Speaker, except in one solitary case; and on that occasion, upon hearing his reasons and the authorities cited in support of his decision, the judgment of the chair was unanimously sustained; *the gentleman who took the appeal, acknowledging his error, and voting against his own appeal to sustain the decision of the chair.* It is proper to add, in this place, that General Packer is one of the most powerful public debaters which our country has produced. In the primary assemblies of the people, and in their legislative halls, his eminent abilities in this respect have been frequently displayed and always acknowledged. In a government resting upon public opinion, the discussion, in public assemblies of the people, of the principles and measures to be opposed as detrimental, or advocated as advancing the public interest, is absolutely indispensable to success.

The freedom of debate is emphatically the aliment of self-government, which goes hand in hand with free discussion in our public journals. The freedom of speech and the liberty of the press are the palladium of public liberty. But the temple would soon be overthrown by the strong arm of tyranny, unless its columns were continually supported by the power and patriotism of her writers and orators. In this age of progress, the man who is unable to express his views to his fellow-citizens, and to discuss the measures of government before the assemblies of the people, will be left so far behind in the political race as to be soon forgotten. General Packer's distinguished abilities as a writer and as an orator, take him out of this category and place him in the front ranks of our most useful, influential, and promising citizens.

The subject of this sketch is thus before the reader, and we see what he is now. Let us look into his past history, that we may understand the means by which he has acquired his present eminence. He was born in Howard Township, Centre county, on the 2d of April, 1807. He is descended from a highly respectable family who belong to the Society of Friends; but they were Whigs of the Revolutionary period, and were attached to the cause of their country in her struggle for liberty. His grandfather, James Packer, was born in 1725, on a farm in New Jersey, where the town of Princeton now stands.—His father, also named James, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. On the maternal side he is connected with the Pettits, a large influential family in Pennsylvania.

When General Packer was but seven years old, his father died, leaving a widow and five small children. At this tender age he was under the necessity of contributing to his own support, and that of the family, by the most severe and exhausting labor; and some years after, at the age of twelve, he travelled from Bellefonte to Sunbury, for the purpose of learning the printing business with his cousin Samuel J. Packer, formerly a distinguished Senator, and then editor of the *Public Inquirer*, a paper which advocated with great ability the re-election of William Findlay for Governor, in 1820. Some time after the defeat of Mr. Findlay, the *Inquirer* was discontinued, and in 1823 Gen. Packer returned to Bellefonte to complete his knowledge of the printing business, in the office of the Bellefonte *Patriot*, then under the control of Henry Petriken, Esq., who was subsequently distinguished as a Senator. Gen. Packer completed his apprenticeship in May, 1825, and was employed as a journeyman at the profession of the great Franklin, on the public printing in Harrisburg, in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

In the latter year he purchased an interest in the Lycoming Gazette, at Williamsport, Lycoming county; and in 1829, upon the decease of his partner Mr. Brandon, became the sole owner of that time honored Democratic journal. Its years already number *more than half a century*, and it still carries at its head the motto: "Be just and fear not," &c., which was placed there nearly thirty years ago by the present Judge Lewis, of Lancaster, during his editorial control of the paper. It is still a flourishing and influential journal, and is at present conducted by C. D. Eldred, Esq., a gentleman of fine abilities and excellent judgment. While the *Gazette* was under the control of General Packer, which was about nine years, it supported the election of Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, George Wolf, and other Democratic standard bearers of that period; and the cause of Democracy was greatly indebted, during these contests, to the discreet counsels of Gen. Packer, and to the power of his pen, as made known through the editorial columns of his paper.—In 1829, General Packer, intermarried with the daughter of Peter Vanderbelt, Esq., a respectable citizen of Williamsport, who had occupied various official stations, indicative of the public confidence of his fellow citizens, Miss Vanderbelt was the grand daughter of Michael Ross, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for his energy of character, and strength of mind. He was at one time the owner of the land whereon the borough of Williamsport now stands, and his descendants continue extensive proprietors of valuable lands adjoining the town.

In 1812, shortly after the improvement system had commenced in Pennsylvania, and after the West Branch Canal had been adopted as a part of the system, through the votes and influence of the Philadelphia members, the West Branch Improvement was left out of the Improvement Bill, and thus threatened with abandonment. Had this decission been adhered to, the people of that section of the State would have derived no benefit from the large expenditure of the public money for improvement purposes. Public meetings were immediately held, addresses were delivered, resolutions adopted, and, among other strong measures, a direct appeal was made to the people of Philadelphia city and county against the suicidal policy of their own members. This last measure had the desired effect; and the Philadelphia members, under the influences brought to bear upon them from their own immediate constituency retraced their steps, and voted for the West Branch Improvement, *and it was thus saved!* In all these proceedings, Gen. Packer, although a very young man, bore a leading part. To his efforts, more than to any other individual, are the people of that section of the country indebted for the construction of their valuable canal.

As the work progressed, the public voice very properly called for his appointment as superintendent, which office he held until the Spring of 1835. He discharged the duties of this station to the satisfaction of the people, and disbursed without a dollar's loss to the State, while he held the office, more than a million and a quarter of the public money! His accounts were all regularly and properly settled. In 1835, General Packer was the warm friend of Governor Wolf, and received the Democratic nomination for the Senate; but as the Democratic party was that year distracted by the unfortunate gubernatorial contest between the friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg, a portion of the friends of Muhlenber coalesced with the Whigs in favor of Alexander Irvine, then a Muhlenberg Democrat, but since United States Marshal under General Taylor, and Gen. Packer was defeated. In 1836, he united with Messrs. Park and Barret, in the publication of the Harrisburg *Keystone*. The paper itself is the best evidence of the eminent abilities of these three gentlemen as editors. This connection continued until 1841. Mr. Park is now engaged in the practice of the law, and Mr. Barret, after a season of retirement from public life, has again made his appearance in the editorial chair, and his abilities will, no doubt, insure him an appropriate reward.

In 1838, General Packer distinguished himself by his political tact and the power of his eloquence as a speaker at public meetings of the people, in advocating the election of David R. Porter, then the Democratic candidate for Governor. In 1839, he was appointed Canal Commissioner in connection with Hon. James Clarke, and Hon. E. B. Hubly, and continued to discharge with unsurpassed ability, the highly responsible duties of that office, until the month of February, 1842, a period of three years. In May, 1843, General Packer received the appointment of Auditor General of the Commonwealth. He continued to discharge the duties of this office, until May, 1845, a period of three years.—His office gave him a seat in the Cabinet of the Executive, and thus called into action his knowledge of men, of measures, and of the diversified interests of the Commonwealth.

Holding jurisdiction over all the public accounts, the large expenditures of money for public improvements, and the numerous difficult questions and complicated cases which arose for adjudication, called for the exercise of the soundest judgment; and no mind, save one enlightened by an extensive acquaintance with common law and equity principles, as well as with the statutes of the Commonwealth, would have discharged the duties of this exalted station. The settlement of the claims of the domestic creditors, with the other business of the office arising from the increased public expenditures for improvement and other purposes, rendered the duties of the Auditor-General, far more burdensome than they have been since, or had ever been before, at any former period in the history of the government. And the ability displayed by General Packer, his perfect mastery of every question which arose, and his impartiality in the discharge of his duties, in the settlement of these questions, are acknowledged by men of all parties.

It may with great truth be said of Gen. Packer that he is indebted to his own industry for the education and knowledge he has acquired, and to his own merits for the distinction to which he has attained. He is thoroughly Democratic in his principles, and is always ready to devote his talents and his means to the success of those principles.—He is no empty talker about names and forms, but an energetic actor, following the substance and not the shadow. Springing from the people, he is always ready to battle for their rights. Looking to them as the legitimate source of all political authority, he is ready to trust them with every power consistent with representative government.—Aware of the nature of the federal compact, and of the unwillingness of the early statesmen of Democracy to trust the central government with any but a limited authority, he is ever ready to stand by the State sovereignties in confining the General Government strictly within the powers granted by the Federal Constitution. Men of eminence in the party to which Gen. Packer belongs, may occasionally differ in the application of principles to particular cases; but all politicians, of the genuine Democratic school, subscribe to the great fundamental doctrines of the party, that "the powers not delegated to the U. States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."—Upon this great fundamental principle hang all the doctrines of the Democratic party.—Upon the steady support of this principle the permanency of the Union and the liberties of the people depend. Every extension of territory and every increase of the great sisterhood of nations of which our glorious confederacy is composed, is but a new demand upon the patriot for a vigilant and energetic support of the ancient, safe, and chief principles of the Democratic party, *a strict construction of the Federal Constitution.* So long as this principle of construction be adhered to by our public authorities, and by those who clothe them with power, the rights of the people and of the States, will be protected against the usurping tendencies of a great central government. With this principle constantly before us, and with our public men able and willing to maintain it, either in the legislative hall, or in the judicial forum, we can have no fears of nullification or consolidation; but our great and glorious Union, standing as an illustrious example of the capacity of the people for self-government, shall not only secure its own greatness and perpetuity, but shall light all the nations of the earth in their onward march to freedom.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

The High Price of Provisions.

The high price of provisions exercises a severe pressure on a considerable portion of the people. To suppose that farmers are thereby greatly benefitted is a mistake, for they themselves have to pay, in consequence of it, more for labor, for manufactures of every description, clothing, implements, etc. There is a certain equilibrium between the different departments of human activity possible, which yields to each a fair and equitable remuneration, and marks the most desirable condition of things. This equilibrium, it seems, is disturbed; for while the present state of the market yields to agriculturists no decided advantages, it subjects all engaged in other pursuits, numerically exceeding the former three or four times, to retrenchment and unaccustomed privations. The evil is not to be regarded as a mere passing phenomenon. Provisions have advanced gradually and steadily for a long series of years, which fact justifies the presumption of a deep seated disorder in the machinery of production or interchange, or in both perhaps. A comparison of the census of 1840 with that of 1850, reveals certain startling facts, that may serve to discover the causes of the perturbation.

In 1840, for instance, the United States produced:

84,820,000 bushels of wheat.
108,000,000 bushels Irish and sweet potatoes.
14,970,000 head of cattle.

Had agriculture remained simply stationary—considering the increase of population [illegible] ought to have produced in 1850:

115,240,000 bushels of wheat.
146,000,000 bushels of potatoes.
20,349,000 head of cattle.

Instead of which it only yielded:

100,480,000 bushels of wheat.
104,000,000 bushels of potatoes.
18,378,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles, during a period of ten years, amounted to about:

15,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is a falling off of - - - 1-7
41,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of - - - 1-3
2,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of - - - - 1-10

of the production in 1840—duly taking into calculation the increase of population.

Here then we have one reason for the advance of provisions.

While agriculture thus proved unable to keep pace with the growth of the population, the exportation of breadstuffs increased prodigiously, which, of course, re-acted upon the home market.

The value of breadstuffs and provisions exported, averaged per annum for the period

from 1830 to 1840 - - - - $12,000,000
" 1840 to 1850 - - - - 27,000,000
" 1850 to 1856 - - - - 41,000,000

Thus, the exportation more than doubled in ten years, and nearly doubled in the last seven years. This furnishes a second reason for the advance of provisions.

It is much to be regretted that no official statistics are in existence for the time subsequent to 1850, of the produce of agriculture. But there is good cause to believe that the influences which operated previous to 1850, are yet active, which supposition is, at least, sustained by the steady advance of the market, since. It is of importance to ascertain in what these influences consist. Immigration continues to provide laboring forces, which become productive, at all events, the year after their arrival; and increased production necessarily tends to diminish prices, provided the number of non-producers does not augment disproportionately to that of producers. Now it is a notorious and very obvious fact, which needs no statistical figures to prove it, that all non-producing pursuits are overstocked. In cities, towns and villages, every other house almost is a shop; there are five lawyers and five doctors where one is only wanted, and so forth. Owing to our numerous retail establishments, merchandize changes hands often. All this enhances it. Then it is transported to great distances, a consequence of the too rapid progress westward.

This inordinate dispersion of population over wild regions, while cultivable lands are yet obtainable within the old centres of civilization, involves a considerable waste of labor and capital. Railroads and canals have to be constructed to connect the new settlements with the Eastern ports, the capital for which has to be withdrawn from more productive enterprise, the cultivation of the soil and the operation of factories, mines, &c., in States where means of communication already exist. The multiplication of railroads and canals, and ships, and arcable acres even, constitutes not, in itself, national wealth.—These are only the means wherewith to create and distribute it. The less there are of them, the less money invested in them, the better. Produce will be cheaper, the shorter the distances of transportation. Real agricultural progress is not so much manifested in the addition of arcable acres to those already under cultivation, than in the increasing productiveness and value of the latter. According to official data, every acre of land produces in England, on an average, nearly three times, and in France twice the amount of grain than with us. That is to say, our farmer has to go to the trouble and expense of cultivating two or three acres to obtain the same results as the English or French. It is the cheapness of land here, which explains the fact that we command the European grain market, but our profits would be larger were to this advantage the superior productiveness of European lands added. The whole secret of this superiority consists in the adherence to the principle of returning in the shape of fertilizers, the substance taken from the soil in the shape of produce. But this is impracticable under a system of insolation and constant dispersion, which tends to remove the farmer too far from his market, and the manufacturing and commercial cities. The greatest efficiency of population and industry can only be attained in districts where agriculture, trade and manufactures go hand in hand, offering the greatest possible diversity of remunerative and steady employment.—Besides the causes already touched upon, there are others affecting the price of necessaries of life, of which the extraordinary destruction of property by fires and other accidents deserves to be mentioned.—*Pennsylvanian.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Coats' Hotel. Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be exposed to public sale, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the property of John Barr, of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, in pursuance of directions given in the last [illegible] said dec'd, situate in Jackson township, adjoining lands of Alexander Vance, Doctor Bigelow, and others, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres, more or less, about 130 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story Log Dwelling House, a Barn and Saw Mill; and also having thereon a good Apple Orchard.
ALSO—At the same time and place, there will be exposed to public sale, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, (White Pine and Oak of good quality.) said tract adjoins lands of Joseph Reily, Esq., James Barr, and others, containing about 80 acres, and lies about three quarters of a mile from the tract just described.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the Judgment bonds of the purchaser. SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.
Jackson township, August 19, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.
WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*
This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.
It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.
It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.
It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.
It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.
IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.
To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.
It is suitable to every climate.
It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.
When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS cool in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.
August 19, 1857.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE.—DAVID GROVE informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store on Hill street, Huntingdon, a few doors west of Wm. Orbison's residence, where he will at all times be prepared to supply customers with
ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES OF THE BEST, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,
at wholesale and retail. Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Confectionaries, Hams, Salt, Brooms, Buckets, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.; in fact, every article usually kept in a Grocery Store.
As I am determined to sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST, I want everybody to call and examine my stock and prices. DAVID GROVE.
Huntingdon, July 22, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for Buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.
McCAULEY & CO.
Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.
Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS M. OWENS, late of the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE W. OWENS, Administrator.
July 14, 1857-*,

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by
August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOUNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

From the Altoona Tribune—Extra of Friday 21.

EXECUTION
Of DAVID STRINGER McKIM,
FOR THE MURDER OF
SAMUEL TOWNSEND NORCROSS.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The crime for which McKim has this day atoned to the laws of the country, was committed on the morning of the 17th of January last. The whole case sums up as follows:

Shortly before the date above mentioned, Samuel T. Norcross, a native of East Lexington, Mass., was studying medicine in Dunleith, Ill. David Stringer McKim also worked in the same town, and the two men became intimate. Norcross was afflicted with an abscess in his side, which it was feared would take his life, and in consequence thereof determined on returning to East Lexington.—McKim proffered his company and it was accepted. Norcross had some seven or eight hundred dollars invested in real estate in the west, and previous to starting for the east, he sold his property, and was induced by McKim as the evidence on the trial stated, to take the price thereof in cash, instead of eastern drafts. All things arranged, they started and on the 15th of January, landed in Pittsburg and put up at the Eagle Hotel, where McKim registered his name as McKinney, and told the landlord that Norcross was subject to fits of insanity in which he attempted to destroy himself and that he (McKim) was taking care of him. On the night of the 16th of January, McKim and Norcross left Pittsburg in the 10 o'clock train which arrived in this place at 3 o'clock the next morning. On that morning two men were observed to get off the cars and walk up the railroad. About 7 o'clock on the same morning, some laborers going to work on the road discovered a man lying in the ditch along side of the road, at a lonely spot about 2¼ miles above this place. He was not dead, but insensible. His face and head were much bruised and his throat had been cut with a razor, which article was found beside him.—The injured man was placed on a locomotive which was coming down the mountain at the time and brought down to this place. On examination of papers found on his person, it was discovered that his name was Samuel T. Norcross, on his way from Dunleith, Ill., to his home at East Lexington, Mass. No money or valuables of any account were found about his person. He lingered in great agony until two o'clock in the afternoon when he died. Although every exertion was made, he could not be roused sufficiently to speak.

A short statement of the tragedy, together with the name of the unfortunate young man was sent to the papers in the different cities. [illegible] the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Pittsburg, observed the article, and remembering the name, on account of the manner in which McKim had spoken of him, he immediately telegraphed what he knew about the two men. Suspicion was at once attached to McKim, and all subsequent developments only corroborated and strengthened the opinion that he was the murderer. That McKim was not to be found at such a time, was inexplicable, and added to the thickening evidence of his guilt. Nothing was heard of him for several weeks. At last he turned up in Pottsville, to which place he had taken a couple of lewd women, from Reading. He was first recognized by a gambler who knew and was in the company of those women, and to whom he communicated the fact. One of the women apprized McKim of this, and he immediately left Pottsville, and again all trace of him was lost.

On the 10th of March, two men named Aaron Wolf and A. B. Koons, were crossing North Mountain, and stopped at a lonely tavern known as Long Pond, and there discovered McKim acting in the capacity of an hostler. They immediately arrested him and placed him in Bloomsburg jail, from whence he was brought to the jail in Blair county.

While in the jail, and previous to his trial, he wrote a letter to one of his old associates in Delaware county, in this state, (where he previously lived, and where he had a wife and child and other relations,) urging him to come on himself and bring others and swear him out of the scrape. This dodge, however, was detected by an official of the place mentioned, and thus rendered useless.

The trial came on at the April term of court in this county, and occupied almost an entire week. All we have stated above was proven and much more. Attics, a Real Estate Agent of Dubuque, Iowa, testified that McKim was present when Norcross received the money for his property; McMaster, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Pittsburg, identified McKim as the man who was in company with Norcross at his house on the 16th of January; Warfel, of Antes township, six miles south of this place, identified him as the man who had ridden on his sled on the morning of the 17th of January, and asked questions which aroused his suspicions; Faber, Hotel keeper, of Reading, recognized him as the man who had put up at his house shortly after the murder was committed, and stated that he had money in his possession which he wished to place in bank; Harrold, receiving teller in the Farmers' Bank of Reading, identified him as the man who had made a deposit and offered money similar to that which Norcross had received from Attics; the remainder of the evidence corroborated the above and revealed points which are of minor importance. We have now given a hasty sketch to show on what grounds McKim was convicted.

From the time of his arrest until the present, he has protested his innocence of the murder, but given no satisfactory explanation of the affair. He conversed freely with all who visited him and appeared to have no fear of death. On one occasion, he succeeded in cutting the hobbles from his ankles with an old case knife. His trick was, however, discovered before he had finished it, and he was thereafter more heavily and securely chained.

THE EXECUTION.

About 6 o'clock this morning, the condemned man made an effort to commit suicide by attempting to open a vein in his left arm, immediately above the wrist, with a steel pen. He was balked in this attempt, however, by the watchfulness of his guard. Previous to making the attempt, he destroyed the manuscript of the speech which he had prepared, and which was said to cover some 40 or 50 pages of foolscap.

At an early hour the town began to fill up with people, drawn thither by a morbid desire to see or hear what they could of the horrible drama. At 10½ o'clock, a train of 10 cars, all crowded, arrived from Altoona, containing between 500 and 1000 persons, together with the Logan Rifle Rangers and the Altoona Guards, accompanied by the Altoona Brass Band.

At ten o'clock the prisoner's irons were taken off. Hymn 330, Watt's collection, was sung by him in conjunction with his spiritual advisers, Rev. Dr. Junkin, of Hollidaysburg, and Rev. O. O. McLean, of Huntingdon, after which a prayer was offered up by Rev. O. O. McLean. The coffin was carried into the yard by the undertaker.

At 15 minutes to 11 o'clock the prisoner accompanied by Rev. Dr. Junkin and Rev. O. O. McLean ascended the scaffold. The rope was adjusted by Sheriff Port. At 10 minutes to 11 o'clock the sheriff proceeded to read the Death warrant of the unfortunate criminal, after which he called over the names of the jurors, as follows:

Joseph Robison, J. R. McFarlane, G. W. Sellers, M. Runyan, C. R. McCrea, Ed. McGraw, Jr., Stephen Hammond, Geo. W. Reed, Dr. D. S. Hays, A. S. McCartney, John A. Lemon, Joseph Jones.

At 10.55 Dr. Junkin proceeded to address those in attendance on the solemnity of the occasion. His address occupied about 5 minutes, after which the criminal was asked if he had any thing to say. He immediately commenced in a moderate tone of voice as follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I have stepped on the scaffold as a murderer, but I am an innocent man. I have been wronged out of my life by my fellow men who swore my life away. As a dying man whose soul will be in eternity in a few minutes, they swore falsely. [illegible] Atticks. As a dying man I would rather be hung on this scaffold, than that my country's laws should be trampled upon. He [Atticks] came to Blair county and swore falsely. He told everything but the truth. I never went to Atticks' with Norcross. I never was there when money was paid to Norcross. Atticks is a murderer. He has sworn my life away and injured my loving wife, my loving son, my aged mother, my 4 sisters and my brother. Yet he looked in my face and sneered while lying. He told every thing else but the truth. Little did he think, when he testified he would have to stand before the Judge, God Almighty. If he dont repent before he dies he'll be damned eternally for the injury he inflicted on me and my family. But I forgive him. Mr. Eaton of Dunleith is another. He told a long story. He said that a few days before starting I shaved Norcross with the razor with which I cut his throat. It is untrue. I never shaved him. It was not my razor. I never put a razor on my own face nor on any one else's since I left home. She told what was not true. My razor is a black handled one and is at Long Pond.

Dr. Rumbold was another. He said before Norcross left that he was a dying man,—a man present here knows it. Yet he came here and said he was getting well and that there was nothing the matter with him. At starting Norcross rode up in a wagon with trunks while Eaton swore he walked up with him. It was a lie.

Jas. Warfel was another. I never saw Warfel, and never rode on a sled with any one till I got on the other side of Williamsport.—As a dying man I hope I may never see Heaven if I rode on a sled with him or any other man till I was 15 miles on the other side of Williamsport. He is one of those who put this rope on my neck. He swore to falsehoods in yon Court House. But I forgive him, and may God have mercy upon him.—But he never will unless he repents.

These are all no men. They haven't the hearts of men. May God Almighty bless them. I am an innocent man. I care not what the world may say about me, I tell you before God *I am an innocent man, before God* I tell you as an American citizen. I must go either to Heaven or Hell this minute, but I never murdered Norcross. This is solemn talk and I know you will not believe me innocent, but God knows it. I care not what the world thinks, God and myself know it.—If all the blood of the innocent men who have been hung on the gallows was collected in one pool, it would drown all the false men who swear their lives away. These men came to see the trial of McKim. They came expecting to pay expenses by getting a little money from Blair county. They were false men and swore link by link my life away. They were not right men, but God Almighty bless them. They are my murderers. They got this noose on my neck. They stand charged before God with my murder.

A man named Fleck said I took breakfast with him at his house. This was proved false to his teeth. I never took a meal in his house in my life. I got a meal at a gentleman's house, not Fleck's house. He scorned the idea of coming into court and falsely swearing McKim's life away. If he had come in court and sworn I took breakfast at his house it would have been all right. I don't know his name. He was an Irishman. His house was near the railroad; had a porch in front which was white I think; when you went in the bar was in front, the dining room the left hand and the entry to right. Is that Fleck's house? Is Fleck an Irishman? May God save Fleck. He will not, however, unless he repent. He knows he is one of my murderers. If he is here I want him to hear it. I would rather die on the gallows than be in Fleck's place. In a few minutes I must be launched into eternity, either Heaven or Hell. I'm going home to sweet Jesus. I'm no murderer, and yet I am to die a dishonorable death, when I'm not the murderer.—

I've been a United States Dragoon. I've fought and bled for my country. I boast not of that, but I tell you of the dishonorable death that I must die. Send to Washington for a record of my conduct. I was promoted to Drill master. I served under Scott, Harney and Jenkins. They all know me. They know I'm a man that would not cut Norcross's throat, or beat his brains out with a club.—I am innocent. I never did it. I am a dying man; and if I die with a lie on my lips will go to Hell. I must die and lie in that coffin. My poor mother taught me to read the bible and pray. I believe the bible and have always prayed every night. You know how my poor mother feels now, at her son dying a dishonorable death. But I am innocent. My mother would never have given birth to a son who would have done wrong without confessing it. I am an innocent man. I didn't murder Samuel Townsend Norcross. God don't require me to say I did. God's on my side. I disregard what the people say.

You will find out I am an innocent man.—You will find some other man who is guilty. Murders will never lay. You'll find out yet I am innocent. An American citizen I stand before you a believed murderer. I don't wonder at it. I don't blame you as God and myself know I am innocent. As a Chester County man, I am innocent. I was born in Chester county, on the Lancaster county pike, near the 48 mile stone. I was born in Chester county. I won't deny my county. Others, who are from Chester county, may deny me, but I never did anything to bring me here. My life has been sworn away, as I am no murderer. As an American citizen I have a right to speak to you, and could not die happy unless I did. As a dying man every word I have spoken is true. I know I can't convince you, but it is so. I don't stand in the eyes of God as a murderer. As a dying man I am not the murderer of Norcross. I did not murder him.

I have fought and bled for my country. I have fought for the stars and stripes. I have taken the flag up to the muzzles of the cannon and the points of bayonets. Any man *who kills his fellow being deserves hanging.* I don't go in for hanging an innocent man. I admit I was not able to prove it. They swore everything against me just like a song. My counsel did their duty. They did everything in their power, in every manner, shape and form. They did their whole duty, in every manner shape and form.

I have heard it said that I blamed the Honorable Judge for his able charge against me. It is not true. As a dying man I never blamed him. I would ask no man who was sworn to do his duty to do anything wrong to save my life.

I have been nearly three months chained in jail. I don't blame the honorable sheriff for chaining me. I blame myself a little for it. You all know the reason why, for cutting the hobbles. I have been used like a gentleman, by the honorable sheriff, the honorable Mr. Hammond, and the whole of them. They used me with respect. But [illegible] mond I was hand-cuffed one night behind my back: The handcuffs were too tight, and cut my wrists. I asked the honorable sheriff to take them off, but he would not do it until he got another pair. I told the honorable sheriff that I would speak of it to-day and I have done it. [*To the Sheriff.* Now I will say no more. *The Sheriff.* It's all right.]

Hon. Mr. McClure has been with me for about six months. He has been with me night and day. He has done his duty like an officer. He has always treated me well. Got me everything I wanted or should have, being a prisoner. Also his lady has treated me well. I think he is one of the foremost citizens in the place. You ought to be proud of him as the foremost citizen of the county. He is a man of honor and respectability.—He is a man I love. I wish you to look upon him with honor and respect. His wife is a lady. She has the tenderness of a mother. She knows how my old mother is weeping for me to-day. May God Almighty bless you both is all I have to say.

A number of citizens have been very kind to me. Mr. Junkin and Mr. McLean have been very kind to me. So has Mr. Clarke. I don't see him here to-day. The pious people of this place have attended on me like christians. They have kindly feeling for their fellow man. They have come time after time within the gloomy walls of that prison. They have not been ashamed to read to me, and kneel in prayer within the gloomy walls of that prison. Mr. Junkin and Mr. McLean have come to escort me to the pinnacle of death. I choose them myself. They have saved my soul from Hell. I believe it. I believe they have been the instruments of saving my soul from Hell.—A number of Methodist people came and held prayer there in the gloomy walls of that prison. They don't think too much of themselves. May God Almighty bless them.

Citizens of Hollidaysburg, one and all, have used me with respect. I love them all, as good American citizens. You see me here pleading for truth. They had no rope round their necks, knowing that in the twinkling of an eye they would be plunged into Heaven or Hell. If they had they would never have sworn my life away. They never would.

I have been charged with more crimes than this. I've seen it in the papers. But everything in them ain't true. I have been charged with murdering two more men.—But they never said it till McKim was chained by the leg. They had me fast enough and could say what they pleased.—God Almighty knows I am innocent and he will speak for McKim. I hope I may never see the Kingdom of Heaven if I ever murdered any man.

I have been charged with horse stealing. It is not true. *I have never stolen anything.* As a dying man I never did, no never, never, never, except fruit. I have stolen fruit, and ate it. Who has not stole fruit? But I never stole anything else. Ain't it hard to be accused thus while chained? God Almighty has something to say concerning that. He knows I'm innocent. I care not what my fellow-men say. I am innocent.—I could not die happy unless I expressed my opinion. As an American citizen I have a right to. I am an innocent man. I have nothing to fear. I am a happy man. I have my calling and election sure. God knows it. I have put my trust in Jesus.—I'll go to him as soon as the breath is out of my body. I'll go to Heaven. There I'll meet my aged mother, my aged father who has gone before, my loving wife and son, my sister and my brother. What need I care for this dishonorable death? My friends care nothing about it.—Their characters are faultless. I am sorry that I am in this fix, to bring disgrace upon them, but it was no fault of mine. God Almighty knows it. My friends do not believe I am an innocent man, because they are christians. They know I know whether I am innocent or guilty of the murder of Norcross. As long as my heart continues to beat and God gives me the power and will of livery I will contend for my rights. If I was guilty it would be wrong, but I'm innocent. Anything I ought to I will submit to, but not to what I ought not to.

One thing I will submit to, I'll submit to all wrongs like a christian and an American citizen ought to. The Devil got hold of me this morning and forced me to try and deprive myself of life. I did it without thinking. I thought only of the disgrace to my friends, by this death. But if I had succeed it would have been more of a disgrace than this rope. I believe in the bible as I believe I would have been damned if I did. I never could have been saved when guilty of my own murder. My friends (pointing at McClure and the man who watches him) hindered me, and I gave up the weapon to them at once. I thanked God for it.—May God bless you all.

Here the prisoner ceased speaking and turned round to his religious advisers, but impelled by some new idea, he suddenly turned his back upon them, and faced the spectators, and spoke as follows: "I know you don't believe me innocent, but as a dying man, before God I am. In a few minutes my soul will be launched into eternity and go home to my Jesus."

As soon as he finished speaking, he again turned round facing the clergymen, when Dr. Junkin addressed the audience, briefly stating that it was contrary to their wishes and advice that the prisoner used parties names on the scaffold, and made such a lengthy speech. They had advised him to make but a short statement of facts, and spend the most of his time in preparation for death. For this action he alone is responsible, as he will acknowledge. [The prisoner confirmed the Dr.'s statements, Mr. McLean also confirmed the Dr.'s statements.] The Dr. then continued. He said God above knew the truth or falsehood of the statements he had made. He then read the 5th chapter of Romans to the miserable criminal to which he seemed to pay strict attention.—He then read the 650 Hymn, Watts' collection, commencing

"Prepare to meet thy God,"

which was sung by the clergymen and the criminal. Although McKim's voice quivered very much, yet he betrayed no other symptoms of excitement. After the hymn was finished the clergymen with the criminal knelt, and Dr. Junkin offered up an earnest, fervent, and appropriate supplication to the throne of grace in behalf of the unfortunate criminal.

After Dr. Junkin had concluded the prayer, he and Mr. McLean rose to their feet but the prisoner remained in a kneeling posture for some minutes. His lips moved a little and he appeared to be engaged in earnest prayer. After he raised himself erect again the cord was adjusted. Dr. Junkin again addressed the miserable criminal as follows:

"Do you believe that if you die denying the truth, you will go to hell?" to which McKim promptly replied "yes." The Dr. then addressed him in a few feeling words and bade him farewell; next D. H. Hofius, Esq., his senior counsel, went up and shaking hands with him bade him farewell; next in order was Mr. Hammond, the District Attorney; next the Sheriff; next an old acquaintance of McKim's, and last of all Rev. Mr. McLean bade the wretched man a last farewell.

At 28 minutes past 12 o'clock, his arms were pinioned, the rope adjusted, and the cap drawn over the wretched man's face. The Sheriff then asked him if he had anything further to say, whereupon he spoke as follows:—

I die an innocent man. I stand on the pinnacle of death, *but I die an innocent man.*—I freely forgive those who swore against me. I know you don't believe me, but you must think there is some reality in it in my protesting my innocence while standing on the pinnacle of death—the pinnacle of death. I believe the bible and I believe if I should die with a lie on my lips I would go to hell. I believe the bible. God bless my wife and child; my dear old mother and sisters and my brother and I hope to meet them all in heaven.

He had hardly ceased speaking before the drop fell. It was about 27 minutes to one o'clock. He fell about 4 feet. He seemed to die easy. His feet were slightly raised two or three times and his fingers were observed to twitch. The throbbings of his heart were perceptible for about 5 minutes after the drop fell, and his pulse was perceptible some 10 minutes. We don't think however he was susceptible to pain. We have no doubt he was rendered insensible by the fall, although it did not dislocate his neck.

After hanging half an hour, at 1.03, P.M. he was taken down and placed in his coffin. He looked but slightly changed. His mouth was half opened and his tongue which protruded slightly, was covered with blood. His eyes were half closed, and his neck though pronounced by the Doctors as not being broken, bore the marks of the cord, and in one place the skin was badly cut.

As soon as the body was put in the coffin, it was placed in a hearse and transported to the Poor House for burial. His friends having failed to come and claim the body as he expected, he was buried at the expense of the county.

The rope employed in the execution was a new one procured in Philadelphia, by the sheriff for the purpose. It cost $5, and is said to be the best quality of Italian Hemp.

Within the last few weeks the sheriff has had about 2500 applications for admission as deputies, jurors, and from sheriffs of other counties.

Throughout the whole of the trying occasion, McKim behaved himself with great fortitude which at times amounted almost to bravado. In speaking he commenced in a low and tremulous tone, but warming up as he proceeded, he sometimes spoke sufficiently loud to be heard the distance of several squares. It was generally expected he would break down on the scaffold, but he did not.—His speech seemed by exciting his anger to strengthen his nerves. Although a rambling, nonsensical sort of speech, it serves to show the ignorance of the man, the insincerity of his professions and the blackness of his heart. Persons who were disposed to pity the miserable wretch before, on hearing it were steeled against him. We venture to say there was not a single individual within or without the jail-yard, who believed him innocent or pitied him in his extremity. The injuries he inflicted upon the delicate unsuspecting Norcross, were too brutal and well remembered for that. His religious advisers strove to do their duty, but we are satisfied they found that it was like "casting pearls before swine." As soon as the body was taken out a general rush was made by the crowd to see the gallows, &c., which the sheriff strove in vain to repress. During the execution about fifty persons were inside the jail-yard. The Reportorial profession was liberally represented.

Thus has perished the notorious David Stringer McKim. He died with a lie upon his lips, and deceit and madness in his heart. He studiously stimulated the demeanor of a penitent but the veil was too transparent.—Although we have no right to question the motives which actuate a man, specially one now lying in the silent grave, yet we must say, we consider his professions of innocence false, and his appeals to God &c., horrible blasphemies, merely brought in for effect.—As a gentleman present remarked, we believe McKim was an atheist, but knowing full well that if this were known, his professions of innocence would be laughed at, he pretended to believe the bible, to pray and to be converted in order to add strength to them. But, be this as it may, he has now paid the penalty of his crime. The last act of the tragedy of blood has been played out, and justice is satisfied. His fate is a sad warning to all to guard against a covetous heart. He coveted Norcross' money. To get it he took his life, and now he has died on the gallows—a miserable felon. What a lesson for our instruction if we would only learn it.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 22.—Flour—sales limited to a few hundred bbls., taken for home consumption at $7@7 25 for standard and better brands; $7 50@8 for extra, and $8 50 @9 ₩ bbl. for fancy lots, as in quality. Old stock is not inquired for, and offered at $650 without finding buyers.—Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal—we quote the former at $4 50, and the latter at $4 ₩ barrel for Pennsylvania, which is very scarce.

GRAIN—There is not much Wheat offering, and prime lots are scarce—the demand, however, is limited at the present price, and only about 3,500 bushels have been disposed of, in lots, at $1 60@1 64 for fair to prime red, and $1 65@1 67 for good white. Rye meets with limited demand at 95 cents for Pennsylvania, and 88@90 cents for Delaware. Corn is steady, but not very active, with further sales of 5,000 bushels yellow at 87 cents for Pennsylvania in store, and 88 cents for Delaware, afloat. Oats are dull and unsettled, with sales of 5@6,000 bushels new Southern at 28@35 cents for inferior, and 38@42 cents ₩ bushel for fair to prime lots.

MARRIED.

June 29th, by Rev. A. B. Still, in Huntingdon, Mr. ANDREW DEIFFENBAUGH and Mrs. JANE WELLS, both of Huntingdon.

Aug. 19th, by the same, at the Baptist Parsonage, Mr. ASAHEL H. HEIGHT and Miss MARTHA STEWART, both of Huntingdon.

Aug. 20th, by the same, at the Farmers' Hotel, Mr. SAMUEL PUTTS and Miss ELIZABETH CLAUBAUGH, both of Huntingdon county.

DIED,

In this borough, on Monday morning last, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of J. Simpson and Dollie C. Africa, aged ten months.

In this borough, on Sunday evening last, WILLIAM ORBISON, Esq., aged 81 years.

On the 15th instant, at Juniata Mills, MOLLIE, infant daughter of S. P. & C. E. Foster, aged 11 months.

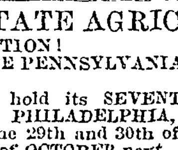
This little bud, so young and fair,
Called home by early doom.
Just come to show how bright a flower
[illegible]

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day—
Thus lovely was this infant's form;
Thus sweetly fled its life away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires,
Had ever spurned at heaven's control
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

It died to sin—it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod—
Oh! mourner, such the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.



Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION!
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, (POWELTON GROUNDS,)
On the 29th and 30th of SEPTEMBER and 1st and 2nd days of OCTOBER next. The usual reduction on passenger fare and free passage for stock, will be furnished by the Railroad Companies.
The Books of entry will be open at Philadelphia on and after the 1st September. ROBERT C. WALKER,
August 26, 1857. Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS!
WHEELER & EVERETT,
BROKERS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Will pay for Bounty Land Warrants of all denominations, TWO PER CENT. ABOVE MARKET PRICES, until October 16th, we having a large amount to deliver at that time. Send them along. The following are the latest quotations:

160	acres	94
120	"	90
80	"	94
40	"	1 10

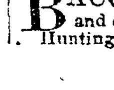
☞Parties sending Warrants by mail, will be paid the same as though they were personally present. Draft remitted by return mail. Address
WHEELER & EVERETT,
Brokers, New York City.
August 26, 1857-4t.

WOODS MEETING.—A WOODS-MEETING will be held by the "Church-of-God" denomination near the Rail Road, about a mile below Coalmont, on next Sunday, August 30th. Elder Joseph Ross, of Middletown, and other Ministers will be present to officiate. Persons coming on the cars can stop at Saxton or Coalmont, and walk to the old Camp-Ground, where this meeting is to be held. J. F. WEISHAMPEL,
Aug. 26, 1857. Preacher in Charge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their Office in the Borough of Huntingdon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 11th day of September next, for repairing the County Bridge across the Black Log Creek, above Rock Hill Furnace, in Cromwell township.
Bidders will please examine said Bridge before they hand in their proposals.
By order of Commissioners.
HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
August 19, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, deceased.
Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES GWIN, Adm'r.
De bonis non with will annexed.
Huntingdon, Aug. 19, 1857.

FOR SALE—A two story Frame DOUBLE HOUSE, with back building, and Lot, on Railroad street, adjoining Jackson's Hotel. It is a good stand for business or private dwellings.—If not sold before the 5th of September next, it will on that day be offered at public sale.



Huntingdon, August 19, 1857. FRED. LIST.

SALE OF SAXTON'S STORE.—The store of J. & W. SAXTON is now open for sale by wholesale and retail of the entire immense stock of goods at greatly reduced prices! Dealers and all others who have the cash can be accommodated at AUCTION PRICES. TERMS—CASH. SCOTT & BROWN,
Huntingdon, August 5, 1857. Atty's for Creditors.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices.
Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held at Huntingdon, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th, 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best pair draft horses,	5 00	Best mule,	4 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best pair mules,	6 00
Best riding horse,	4 00	Second best do.	3 00

JUDGES—Dr. J. S. GRIFFITH, JAS. MORROW, ALEX. OAKS, GEN. WATSON, PETER STRYKER.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

JUDGES—ROBERT TUSSY, PETER LIVINGSTON, ALEXANDER PORT, DAVID RUPERT, G. W. SPEER.

HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00

JUDGES—JOHN COLDER, RICHARD CHILCOTE, DANIEL TAGUE, ISAAC LONG, H. L. M'CARTHY.

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00

JUDGES—WM. HUTCHISON, ISAAC PEIGHTAL, JOHN SHAVER, JAMES OLIVER, DANIEL GOODMAN.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00

JUDGES—JOHN GARNER, JOHN S. ISETT, JAS. GALBRAITH, ROBT. B. WILSON, ISAAC MARTIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best sub soil plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper and mower,	6 00
" wind mill,	3 00		

JUDGES—SAMUEL H. BELL, JACOB HERNCAME, HAYS HAMILTON, JOHN LYON, BRISE BLAIR.

GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	Best rye,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best oats,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best barley,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best sugar cane,	1 00
Best white corn,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

JUDGES—THOMAS FISHER, T. T. CROMWELL, JOHN NEFF, HON. THOS. F. STEWART, GARNER THOMPSON.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best barrel of flour,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Best buckw't meal, 50lbs.	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best corn " 50lbs.	1 00	Best candles,	1 00
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best carpet,	3 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	" worsted do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" ornamental needle	
Third best do.,	50	work,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
" honey,	1 00	Best shell work,	1 00
" jelly,	1 00	Second best do.	50
Second best do.,	50	Best suit of clothes, home-	
Best preserves,	1 00	made,	3 00
Second best do.,	50	Best shirt,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00		

JUDGES—EATABLES—A. W. BENEDICT, Miss PRUDENCE JACKSON, Mrs. JOHN GEMMILL, Mrs. JOHN ISETT, Mrs. HAYS HAMILTON.

JUDGES—WEARING APPAREL—JOHN PORTER, JACOB SNYDER, H. A. BATHURST, Miss MELISSA GREEN, Miss MARY DRAYTON.

JUDGES—FANCY NEEDLE AND ORNAMENTAL WORK—Mrs. HENRY NEFF, Miss JULIA MILES, Miss MARY ANN AFRICA, Miss JANE GALBRAITH, Mrs. ANN MASSEY.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety	
" buggy,	1 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and	
" do. farming do.,	1 00	stone ware,	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
[illegible]	50	[illegible]	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble	
" kip and calf skins,	1 00	work,	2 00
" side harness & upper	1 00	" pair of horse shoes,	50
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" two horse wagon,	2 00	" cooking stove,	2 00
" cutting box,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" fodder cutter and		Best parlour do.,	2 00
crusher,	1 00	" horse power,	5 00
" spade,	50	" pannel door,	2 00
" shovel,	50	" window sash and	
" hoe,	50	frame,	2 00
" hay fork,	50	" Rifle,	2 00
" manure fork,	50	" Corn sheller,	2 00

JUDGES—Gen. GREEN, GEORGE JACKSON, R. B. WIGTON, Dr. SHADE, JOHN MYTON.

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Best 2 dozen plums, (one kind,)	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00		
Best winter pears,	2 00	Best and greatest variety	
Second best do.,	1 00	peaches,	2 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	" " plums,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00		

JUDGES—R. B. PETRIKEN, ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, Mrs. JOHN SCOTT, Mrs. WM. D. SHAW, Mrs. T. H. CREMER.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50

JUDGES—ANDREW ALLISON, THOMAS E. ORBISON, JACOB CRESSWELL, KENZIE L. GREEN, DAVID ETENIER.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
		Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best boquet.	50
Best display of plants,	2 00		

JUDGES—THEO. H. CREMER, H. W. MILLER, Miss ANNA PORTER, Miss SUSAN NEFF of Daniel, Miss ELIZABETH M'CARTNEY.

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

JUDGES—R. F. HASLETT, HENRY BREWSTER, JOHN PORTER of Chls., JAMES PORT, JAMES HENDERSON.

PRINTING.

Best specimens of Blanks,	$1 00
" " Card printing,	1 00
" " Handbill printing,	1 00

PAINTING.

Best painting in oil,	2 00	Best painting in oil on glass,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00		
Best do. water color,	1 00	Second best do. do.	50
Second best do. do.,	50	Best drawing in crozen,	1 00
Best lithographs in oil,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do. do.,	50		

JUDGES—Rev. O. O. M'CLEAN, Miss MARTHA WILSON, Miss ELIZABETH INGRAM, Mrs. DAVID BLAIR, Miss ELLEN GREGG, Miss LUCRETIA HILDEBRAND and Miss HANNAH HOUTZ.

DISCRETIONARY COMMITTEE—SAM'L. WIGTON, JNO. BEAVER, GEORGE JACKSON, THOS. WHITTAKER, SAMUEL STRYKER.

Discretionary Committee not to award any premiums above $3.

COMMITTEE TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS—JOHN SCOTT, A. W. BENEDICT, GRAFFUS MILLER.

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, ON SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A CERTAIN PARCEL AND TRACT OF LAND, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts.
ALSO—ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE, PARCEL and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace, and others, containing *ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES*, more or less.
TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers.
MICHAEL FLESHER,
JOSEPH SASSAMAN,
Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd.
August 19, 1857.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BACON & DRIED BEEF—a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, June 17, 1857 LOVE & McDIVITT.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

For the Farmer.

A Story for American Farmers.

The last number of the Farmer's Magazine contains the following under the head of "Mr. Bakewell's anecdote *alias* good farming in a nutshell." The lesson inculated is one which so many Americans farmers would profit wonderfully by learning, that we transfer the article to our columns:

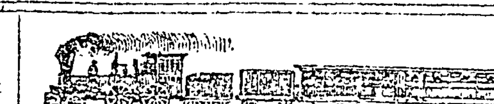
The far-famed Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, Leicestershire, the founder of the new Leicester sheep, and the man who lived a century before his day, used to tell an anecdote with exceeding high glee, as a farmer of the olden school and golden times. This farmer, who owned and occupied 1,000 acres of clay land, but poor in point of money, had three daughters looking their father very hard in the face for money. He went to Mr. Bakewell to know what to do for them. Mr Bakewell told him to keep his money and give each daughter some land, and make it known that he would do so, and he would very soon lesson his family at home. He then made it known that he would give his eldest daughter 250 acres of land. I need not add that the lady had forthwith plenty of beaux to choose out of; the father's house was haunted with young men, and she soon got married, and the father gave her the portion he promised but no money; and he found by a little more speed and better management, the produce of his farm increased. Three years after he made it known that he would give his second daughter 250 acres of land, which drew shoals of beaux, and she got married, and her father gave her her portion. He then set to work and began to grub up his furze and fern, and plowed up some of his furze land—nay, and where the furze covered in some closes nearly half the land. After giving half his land away to two of his daughters, he found the produce of his farm increased, because his newly broken up land brought him excessive crops. At the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed four times the labor upon it; had no more dead fallows the third year; instead of which he grew two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land. A garden, Mr. Bakewell told him never required a dead fallow. He no more folded from a green grass close to better the condition of a poor plowed one. But the great advantage was that he had got the same money to manage 500 acres that he had at first to manage 1,000 acres. Three years after the second marriage, he made it known that he would give his third and last daughter 250 acres of land. She had a beau who stood in readiness, and three or four more within call, and she was married in a week. She thought it never too late to do well, and the father portioned her off with land. He then began to ask himself a few questions, how he was to make as much off 250 acres as he had done off 1,000. He found necessity was the mother of invention. He then paid off his bailiff, who weighed twenty stone: he found that he had been helping the men to manage the master, instead of helping the master to manage the men. He then rose with the lark in the long days, and went to bed with the lamb. He got much more work done for his money, for instead of saying to his men "Go and do it," he said, "Come my boys, let us go and do it," He found a great difference between "come" and "go" He made his servants, laborers, and horses move faster—he broke them from their snail's pace; he found the eye of the master quickened the pace of the servant. He grubbed up every bit of furze on the farm, and converted a great deal of corn into meat. He preserved the black water, the essence of the manure, and conveyed it upon the land. He cut down his high hedges, and straightened his zig-zag fences cut his serpentine water courses straight, and gained much land by so doing; made dams and sluices, and irrigated all the land he could. Some of his borders and hedges were covered with bushes from ten to fourteen yards in width, and some of his closes were no wider than streets; and there he grubbed up the hedges and borders and threw several little closes into one. He found that, instead of growing white thorn hedges and haws, to feed foreign migratory birds in the winter, he ought to grow food for man. "I sold him longhorned bulls and let him rams," said Mr. Bakewell, "and told him the value of labor, and what ought to be performed by a certain number of men, worked oxen or horses, within a given time. I taught him how to sow less and plow deeper and better, and that there were limits and measures to all things; but above all, the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm. I taught him how to make hot land colder and cold land hotter; light land stiff. and stiff land lighter. I advised him to breed no inferior cattle, sheep, or horses, but the best of each kind, as the best consumed no more food than the worst. Size has nothing to do with the profit. It is not what an animal makes, so much as what it costs making."

My friend became a new man in his old age, and died rich, by Mr. Bakewell's improved management.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society, which is to hold its seventh annual exhibition in this city, commencing the last of next month, have divided the premiums to be given out as follows:

Class No. 1, Cattle, the highest premium being $15, and $50 the highest for working oxen. Class No. 2, Horses and Mules, the highest premium $20, except for trotters, which is $25. Class No. 3, Sheep, Swine, and poultry, the highest $8. Class No. 4, Plows and Plowing Matches, $5 for best plow and $10 for best plowman. Class No. 5, Dairy, Sugar and Honey, highest premium, $5. Class No. 6, Flour, Corn Meal, &c., highest, $5. Class No. 7, Domestic and Household Manufactures, $10. Class No. 8, Carriages, Cabinet ware, &c., the highest, $5 and diploma. Class No. 9, Agricultural productions, best five acres of corn and wheat, $20. Other premiums, from $15 to $2.—Class No. 10, Fruit and Flowers, the highest $6. Class No. 11, Stoves, Silver ware, &c., highest premium, $3. Class No. 12, Bacon and Miscellaneous articles, the highest $10. There is also a premium of $20 for the best plan of Farm buildings.

GOOD ADVICE.—If you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, for a long life, and power prolonged to an old age, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and every thing else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutritious food and mild diluent drinks, of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things, except rest, and the due moral regulation of all your powers, to give you a long, happy, and useful life, and a serene evening at its close.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	"	8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	"	8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	"	8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	"	8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	"	8.50	"	1.20
Cove	"	9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	"	9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.50
Riddelsburg	"	9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	"	5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	"	5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	"	5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	"	5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	"	5.50	"	7.50
Cove	"	6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	"	6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	"	6.20	"	7.20
Riddelsburg	"	6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive	6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

SEPTEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Friday, September	4.
Lewistown, "National Hotel,"	" 5.
Mifflin, "Patterson House,"	" 7.
Harrisburg	" 8.
Hollidaysburg	" 3.
Altoona,	" 2.
Johnstown,	" 1.
Pittsburg,	10 & 11.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngittis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [June 3, 1857.

GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!

ALL KINDS.

LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—7,000 TONS!

☞FARMERS!☜ for your Wheat crops, use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at 2¼ cts. a lb. or $40 a Ton; or use LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER, at $3.50 a Bbl. or $25 a ton. One barrel of either is sufficient for an acre of Wheat.

THESE ARE PERMANENT MANURES, made of reliable CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, and have been in successful use for the past SIX YEARS, improving the soil and increasing the value of the land.

FOUR DIPLOMAS from the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania; New Jersey; Delaware and the Crystal Palace Association of the City of New York, have been received for these Valuable Fertilizers.

PAMPHLETS in the ENGLISH & GERMAN Language can be had by application at the office.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

The above Fertilizers, *delivered FREE of Cartage* to any wharf in the old City Proper.

ORDERS sent by Mail accompanied with Cash or Drafts, will be promptly shipped to any part of the world.

GEORGE A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*

No. 19 South FRONT street, Philadelphia City, Pa.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1857-4m.

ISN'T IT SO?—FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proposals from the different places in this county desirous of having the County Agricultural Fair held in their immediate neighborhoods, may be directed to the undersigned, at any time previous to the next meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society in August. It will be necessary in making application, to specify the amount of money subscribed for the purpose, as by a resolution of the Society at the last meeting, the locality guaranteeing the largest amount will be entitled to the preference.

By order of the President.

R. McDIVITT, SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER. Secretaries

Huntingdon, July 8, 1857.

HUNTINGDON MINERAL WATER AND BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his entire stock, apparatus, and fixtures, for the manufacture of all kinds of Mineral Water. The business locality is a good one, with a large and increasing custom. For three years the business has been carried on with great success, and is only sold on account of the ill health of the proprietor. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FREDERICK LIST.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 15, 1857.

☞"Bedford Inquirer," and "Lewistown Democrat," copy to amount of $1, and charge this office.

NOTICE.—The vendue notes under one hundred dollars given to the subscriber at the sale at Rough & Ready Furnace on the 11th March, are now due, and immediate payment is required. They will be found with Mr. Lawrence, at Broad Top office, Huntingdon. L. T. WATTSON.

July 22, 1857.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debage, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Elastic, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Morcend Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c., which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mason's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Frier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale and Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

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300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure*,) per keg of 25 lbs	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra*,) " "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT " "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT " "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17*

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa. W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞*Higher rates* charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. Orbison, Esq.

SARAH W. BIGELOW.

Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. [illegible] county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods. Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. May 12, 1857.

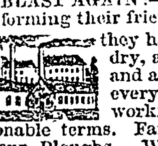
NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

June 10, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves. LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS.

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. Huntingdon, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases	$28 00
Gold Lepines	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quartiers	7 00
Gold Spectacles	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:
W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham. "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857-1y.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

WM. J. GEISSINGER.

West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FRED. LIST'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Mr. LIST invites the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is now prepared to furnish MINERAL WATER AND SARSAPARILLA, and bottled PORTER and ALE, at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the State.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Establishment one door east of Jackson's Hotel.

May 20, 1857.

OLD MOSE AT HOME! If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find, a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.

Ladies Dress Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Groceries, &c., &c.,

And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.

Call, but don't all call at the same time.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. MOSES STROUS.

COME AGAIN.

THE LATEST AND BEST!

L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody, and all their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.

Call soon and examine my splendid stock.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

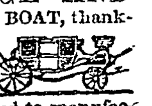
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop, on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.



Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

☞Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.

☞Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.

August 22, 1855-tf.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. June 18.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

THIS WAY. New Goods Arrived at MOSES STROUS' CHEAP STORE.

Every body and all their relations are informed that Moses Strous has opened a new stock of goods for Spring. His assortment is extensive, and of the latest styles of Dress Goods. Also,

EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS

usually found in the best stores, and at low prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best, for men and boys, cheap as the cheapest.

☞All who want bargains should call and examine his Goods. Don't forget to call at STROUS' Store.

Huntingdon, March 11, 1857.

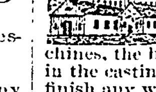
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C. LONG & DECKER, Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have enlarged their business, and are now prepared to accommodate all who may give them a call, with GROCERIES of the best, CONFECTIONARIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, SALT, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage, as we are determined to please all.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

WAR IN KANSAS! ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY. R. C. McGILL & CROSS wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have the above foundry in full blast, and are prepared to furnish castings of every description, stoves of all kinds and sizes for wood or coal, improved plough shears for all kinds of ploughs, thrashing machines, the best in the five counties. In short, everything in the casting line: and having turning lathes we will finish any work that requires turning. All of which we will sell cheap for cash, lumber, and all kinds of country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, being practical workmen of long experience in the business, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. R. C. McGILL & CROSS.



Alexandria, April 29, 1857.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

HAMS and SHOULDERS just received and for sale by W. J. GEISSINGER.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.